

THE OTHER SIDE.

Another Expert's Opinion of the Kingston Country.

There seems to be a great diversity of opinion among experts in regard to the Kingston and Lake Valley country, in New Mexico. The *Epitaph* recently published the letter of Captain John McCafferty, in which he stated that the mines would certainly not "go down," and that not more than one of them would ever reach a dividend-paying basis. He also claimed that all the mineral yet found there was simply "float." In opposition to Captain McCafferty's views, the following, over the signature of B. Rodney, appears in a late number of the *Albuquerque Journal*:

Mr. McCafferty's assertion that most of the finds are float is to any person knowing anything at all about that district, an absurdity. The Solitaire float and the manner in which it occurs is as yet without a parallel in mining. The Solitaire strike is situated on the north side of a very steep side hill at the junction of two abrupt canons in the North Percha. It is a knoll of magnesian limestone and fluor spar that is thrown up in the center of the canon, while on every side the surrounding rock is quartz or porphyry. There are two very strange things about this Solitaire. The first is that the nature of the float and the place mineral is entirely different. The second is that the place

MINERAL IS INDIGENOUS.

and as far as I have learned, and I have made considerable inquiry, has not been found anywhere else in America. The float at the Solitaire, although found from the grassroots to the ledge, on the side of a very steep side hill, is confined to a space of about two acres in extent. It neither overlaps the crest of the hill, nor has it washed into the creek at its very feet. I panned and picked the creek for a mile north of the Solitaire (down stream), and failed to find a trace of the float. I also examined the south side of the hill, over the crest from the Solitaire, on the Moore boys' property, and not a trace of the same float or place could be found. The float at the Solitaire is found ten feet above the creek on the side hill, in pieces weighing from half an ounce to two or three hundred pounds. Two chunks of the latter size had been found when I was there. It is a sulphide of silver and worth about ten or eleven dollars a pound. The ore in the ledge is of the appearance of galena, but instead of crumbling and presenting a cleavage face, it peels under the knife, and I was informed by Mr. Bentley, the superintendent, that it was very rich in silver, running from one to nine hundred dollars. In Sawpit gulch there is one of the richest mines in the district, the property of Messrs. Burke and Skippy. It is the "Silver Queen," and is an immense deposit of gold ochre, hematite iron and black manganese. The latter ore is a contact vein almost fifty feet wide, and runs, as per three different assays I had made, \$108 in silver. The Silver Queen, considering the vast quantity of ore and its softness and the easiness with which it can be mined, is beyond all doubt the richest mine in the Percha. The Iron King is another vein mine, but the vastness of the vein would lead one to suppose it to be a blanket. It is a very rich mine. The ore is a smelting ore, decidedly iron, but runs from thirty to ninety ounces in silver. The Iron King has a very considerable amount of work done on it and shows up in fine style as to quality.

THE MINERS' DREAM

and Mountain Chief are two pretty good looking prospects, adjoining the Iron King. The former, though, runs the best in silver; I had both assayed. The Miners' Dream is a zigzag fissure vein, and is of a mixed character, alternating from galena to ochre, iron and sulphur. The next and most valuable group of mines is the Baldwin and its surrounding neighbors, the Superior, Caledonia, etc. These mines are being worked briskly, and are, as I was told, very rich. Certainly the appearance of the ore would place it as running about thirty ounces, but Mr. A. D. Town, superintendent of the mill at Lake Valley, who is a part owner in the Baldwin, told me that it ran as high as \$3,300 per ton. The ore is a pyrites in limestone, running into variegated talc as it approaches the contact. For it and all its neighbors are contact veins, between lime and porphyry. The whole Percha district is one mass of quartzite, porphyry and limestone, and consequently talc and contact veins predominate.

I was brought up in mines, and while not setting myself up as an expert, yet I have given the subject considerable study and I give it as my opinion that the Percha district is inexhaustible, and will prove to be one of the richest mining districts in the world.

Trouble at Russell City.

Arthur Laing returned last night from a trip to Russell City. The Peabody mine and smelter, which are the mainstay of the camp, are both closed down, the men having struck for their wages. It seems there is trouble brewing among the directors of the company, which has resulted in the men not being paid for the past three months. Their action in striking seems to be perfectly justifiable, inasmuch as the bullion shipments for the past month aggregated 140 tons, valued at from \$500 to \$700 per ton, and with such a valuable output it would seem that there is little excuse for not paying the men. It is the intention of the strikers, if the money is not forthcoming within the next few days, to attack the mine. It is to be sincerely hoped the difficulty may be settled speedily and work be resumed on one of the richest properties in our county.

The Sidney Mill and Mining company has been incorporated in New York. The property adjoins the Grand Central on the south, and active operations will be begun at once.

THE PEABODY MINE.

A Description of the Russellville Copper Bonanza and its Management.

This mine is located in the northern spur of the Dragon mountains, about seven miles north of Summit station on the Southern Pacific railroad, and lies at the northeastern extremity thereof. The town of Russellville is four miles from the railroad, and has grown to be a camp of some dimensions owing to the location of the smelter being placed there. The Peabody is one of five properties owned by the Russell Gold and Silver Mining Co., an Arizona corporation with a Philadelphia board of directors, having their chief office in Tucson. There are 100,000 shares of the par value of \$50; and the only capital they had to start with was the deeds for these five properties out of which the three original locators got ten per cent each of the stock. The formation of the locations, is entirely lime, a large belt of which runs, and has been traced, from a mile below the town of Russell, a distance of 30 miles long, with an average width of two miles. The Peabody is the most westerly of the company's properties, and nothing further in this direction has shown up anything of value. From all accounts, from the incorporation of the present company to the present date, the stockholders have not been called upon for one cent (the actual preliminary expenses and fees excluded). The developments made in this mine consist of an incline shaft (55 degrees), which is now down 110 feet, a winze for a further 55 feet, making a total depth of 165 feet. The shaft shows ore.

FROM THE GRASS ROOTS.

and the incline is run across the ledge, which, judging from the surface croppings, is 75 feet wide. At the 50-foot level a winze is run northward which connects with the stopes on the 110-foot level. Two thousand tons have been extracted from this point. At the bottom of the 165-foot winze a drift has been run 155 feet in a southeasterly direction on the ledge, which exposes a vast amount of copper ore. One finds purple or peacock ore, erubescite, oxide and sand carbonates, besides the common green and blue carbonates. In many places in this drift a pink streak in the walls shows it to be a nearly pure metal. One of the peculiarities of this mine is the high percentage some of the rock goes in gold, assaying as it does from \$40 to \$80 and up to \$140 per ton, making the average of about \$50. The average of silver is not so high, perhaps nearly \$20 per ton. In addition to the above workings a crosscut has been run on the 165-foot level northeast 65 feet, and southwest 45 feet, neither of which has struck either wall.

It may be said that this mine possesses a series or succession of copper veins, which on depth may all come together and make one vast body of ore; or, should the theory of the copper being deposited from the surface and filling up cracks or caves in the limestone prove the case, the whole mine may "pete out." In the main drift a large lime "horse" has been met with, which sets on the main and richest body of ore, and as the bottom of the mine, so far as can be at present seen, contains the richest kind of metal, it may be inferred that the ore body is a permanent one and will last down. The sand carbonates, which prove so valuable, show most strongly at the lowest depth, although they can be traced down the incline from near the surface. As the management seem to have urged the extraction of ore in preference to making a mine of their property, there has been but little dead work done, and when rich bodies of ore have been encountered they have been "gone for." The result is that today the mine does not look nearly as well as it ought to; and, taken as a whole, has been and is one of the most recklessly managed and extravagantly worked mines in this section. The employees of the company, especially the foreman, Mr. A. Barrington, have had a heavy load of responsibility, as in addition to his having succeeded in getting his men to continue work for the last three months without pay, he has had the greatest difficulty in obtaining the necessary and requisite lumber and other supplies for erecting the buildings required.

TO THIS DAY HIS ONE SIN

and engine-house are not completed for want of lumber, while the usual conveniences of a mine have been utterly ignored. Promises plenty have been made, but remain unfulfilled. Considering, therefore, the difficulties and discouragements met with, it is really surprising that Mr. Barrington has, during his eight months stay, accomplished so much, and were it not that his whole heart and soul seems devoted to his work, he would long ago have found other fields for his undoubted abilities. There is no doubt that the location of the smelter is unfortunately chosen, and were operations to recommence it would possibly be either moved to the mine itself, or at least to a position 1½ miles nearer it. The water supply is meager and no efforts seem to be made to encourage a search for more or to develop that they already possess. Wood is cheap, costing \$4 at the smelter and \$5.50 at the mine. Owing to but a short interview with the superintendent, we were unable to obtain any satisfactory accounts of the bullion or ore shipped, or of the assays of the mine; but it may be said with confidence that the average of the ore in copper is decidedly good—say 25 per cent all through. The purple copper which is hard to work, owing to its containing so much sulphur, is shipped east, as well as that known to run high in gold and silver; and there is at present at the mine a quantity of this already sacked. Some of the underground workings of the mine are filled with ore, the men having decided to stop suddenly, of which, perhaps, 300 tons are

READY FOR HOISTING.

It is somewhat difficult to form an exact estimate of the quantity of ore in sight

but it will not be far from the mark if we put this down at 6,000 tons. What the mine might prove to be under different circumstances is not hard to imagine; but it must be said that one of the original locators evidently saw which way the wind was blowing when he sold the balance of his 10,000 shares of stock for somewhat under one dollar per share—although we believe more has since been obtained for this company's stock. However, the longer the present reign of impecuniosity and uncertainty holds sway the worse for all who have the development and prosperity of the district at heart. The Copper King is another of the Russell company's properties. There is a 40-foot incline shaft sunk, and a quantity of good ore has been extracted. This is one of the few mines that has any great quantity of iron in the rock, and would, in the hands of an efficient company, be made use of to advantage.

As a whole the district generally is one of great promise, and perhaps, owing to the well defined ledges and veins already visible, is one that for outside investors promises to equal, if not exceed, both with regard to quality of ore and speedy returns, the well known sister copper camp of Bisbee.

TERRITORIAL TOPICS.

Phoenix is infested with sneak thieves.

There are over 1,000 men at work at the Needles, Yavapai county.

A rich strike has been reported in the Tiger mine, Bradshaw district.

There are twenty-three prisoners confined in the Phoenix jail awaiting trial.

Phillip Parker, the murderer of little Johnny Miles, at Prescott, has been indicted by the grand jury.

Over 200,000 pounds of mining machinery have been received at the Howell smelter, on Lynx creek, to date.

It will take the official count to determine the contest between Messrs. Doran and Gabriel for the shrievalty of Pinal county.

The people of Dudleyville, Pinal county, have subscribed sufficient funds for the erection of a school house, and work has already been commenced.

The Castle creek mines, in Maricopa county, are booming, and that locality, is expected, will in the future rival Bisbee in the production of copper.

The stage running between Maricopa and Prescott ran away last Thursday, but fortunately, beyond a few bruises, none of the passengers were seriously hurt.

The Old Dominion Copper company, in Gila county, shipped, last week, 100,000 pounds of ore. The total product to date is estimated at 1,000,000 pounds, valued at \$240,000.

In Phoenix, a company composed of leading citizens is about to be organized, for the purpose of irrigating an immense tract of land, heretofore unproductive, lying near that city.

A legislator-elect from Maricopa county is in receipt of two applications for the chief clerkship of the council, one for chief clerk of the house, two ladies for committee clerkships, and one boy for page. A Yavapai legislator reports having received fourteen applications of similar nature. Surely Arizona keeps up the American reputation of being an office-loving people.

The Phoenix Gazette says that Charles T. Hayden, at Tempe, has over a thousand hogs fattened for bacon and is now killing them at the rate of thirty a day. In connection with this slaughtering business he is running a soap factory, thus utilizing the fat from all parts of the animal. The business of raising hogs is extremely profitable, and Mr. Hayden is almost sure to realize handsomely from his enterprise in this direction.

Indicted for Forgery.

Deputy Sheriff Coffey returned from Phoenix yesterday, having in custody F. M. Gray, under indictment for forgery. It may be remembered that Gray was arrested in this city last August, charged, in connection with Hiram George, with having perpetrated various petty forgeries on the firm of Benson & Montgomery, the lively men. They subsequently had a hearing before Justice Wallace, who discharged Gray and held George to answer to the grand jury. That body indicted both parties, finding five bills against each of them, and the arrest of Gray at Phoenix was made in pursuance of the action of the grand jury. The accused is well connected in Maricopa county, his brother, Lum Gray, being one of the most prominent and successful ranchers of the Salt River valley. The case will be tried at the present term of court.

A Fable.

There Appeared in the Land of the Cactus and Chloride during the Year about P. M., a Certain Man, who Proved to be a "Leech on the Body Politic." This man's front name might never been "Pat," leastwise he stood "Pat" on a four Flushed. He was Possessed of Great Ideas and Vast Cheek, and to Carry Them Out Borrowed a Handful of Type and Printed a Thumb-wrench, upon the Press-work on a Monkey-wrench, and upon this Thumb-party he Proclaimed Himself a leader of a Party. The People, However, were Blind to his "Proc." and Sat Down on Him very Heavily.

The Moral of this Fable is, that a Great many Men are Born Incapacitated to either Run a Newspaper or Lead an Intelligent Public, and They cannot keep Bar because—because there would be Nothing left for the Customers.

Judge J. C. McClure, of San Francisco, arrived yesterday and will remain here for several days. As the judge was the only republican elected on a ticket of about ninety his popularity and good qualities are evident.

DISTRICT COURT.

Yesterday's Proceedings—Hon. D. H. Plancy, Associate Justice, Presiding.

Territory of Arizona vs. Hiram George; indicted on a charge of forgery. The jury came into court and reported that they found the defendant not guilty. The district attorney gave notice that he would forthwith proceed to arraign the prisoner on indictment No. 108, the charge being the same.

Territory vs. John S. Sharp; indicted for robbery. Counsel for defendant took an exception to the fact that the jury returned its verdict to the court while he was out of the hearing of the jury, and made a motion for a new trial, which was overruled without argument and exception taken by defendant. The court proceeded to sentence the prisoner to be imprisoned in the territorial prison at Yuma for the term of ten years.

Territory vs. Henry George; indicted for forgery. This being the time set for the trial of the cause herein stated, the following jury was drawn from the jurors in attendance on the court: D. Quid, W. A. Fuller, D. A. Shankland, H. Woolley, W. J. Scott, N. Alexander, James A. Dillon, W. E. McFarland, H. W. Hudson and J. H. Beare. The indictment was read to the jury by the clerk and the plea stated. After the opening address by the district attorney, John Montgomery, A. Noyes, F. M. Gray and J. M. Clark were sworn, examined and cross-examined on the part of the territory. After argument to the jury by respective counsel, the court orally charged the jury—written instructions being waived by both parties—and the jury retired under the charge of a sworn officer. On coming into court, they were asked if they had agreed upon a verdict and replied, through their foreman, that they had not, and that there was no prospect of agreeing. Whereupon the court upon its own motion discharged the jury.

Territory vs. Hiram George; third indictment for forgery. The regular venire was exhausted without a satisfactory jury being obtained, and the sheriff was directed to summon a special venire of fifteen, which he did. The special venire being exhausted and the jury still being incomplete, another special venire of six was summoned, from which the panel was completed as follows: J. Collins, B. Barron, J. W. Nichols, Dan Welch, Pat Clunie, A. Muller, James Colp, W. Douglass, Thomas Dwyer, M. Heolton, Thomas Moses and Karl Kosch. The indictment was read to the jury and the plea stated. Ben Goodrich, one of the counsel for defense, being sick, asked to be relieved from the case and court granted the request and appointed M. A. Smith in his place. After the opening statement of the district attorney, John Montgomery, A. Noyes, F. M. Gray and J. M. Clark were sworn, examined and cross-examined on the part of the territory. The defendant, Hiram George, was sworn, and John Montgomery and A. Noyes were called and examined on the part of the defendant. After argument to the jury by respective counsel, the court orally instructed the jury, written instructions being expressly waived by both parties, and the jury retired under the charge of a sworn officer. Upon coming into court, the jury announced that they had not yet agreed upon a verdict. The court then instructed the jury that they might bring in a sealed verdict.

Patrick Mahon vs. John W. Collins. Demurrer heretofore argued and submitted sustained. Exception taken by plaintiff. Twenty days given to amend complaint.

John McMahon vs. John W. Collins. Demurrer heretofore argued and submitted overruled. Twenty days given to defendant to answer.

Territory vs. Bert E. Fuller. This case came on regularly for trial, both parties announcing themselves ready for trial. From the jurors in attendance on the court, the following jury was drawn, sworn and accepted to try the case: J. H. Beare, Wm. Burton, W. J. Scott, B. Ober, P. H. Montague, H. Woolley, James Dillon, W. H. Kirkland, D. Shankland, W. D. Shearer, H. W. Hudson and W. E. McFarland. The indictment was read to the jury and the plea stated and after the opening statement by the district attorney, Miss Nellie Cashman, Harry Solan and T. J. Coghlan were sworn, examined and cross-examined on the part of the territory. The defense announced that they had no testimony to offer, whereupon, after argument to the jury by respective counsel, the court instructed the jury as to the law of the case and the jury retired under a charge of a sworn officer. Upon coming into court, they were asked if they had agreed upon a verdict and they replied, through their foreman, that they had, and that they had found the defendant not guilty.

In the matter of the case of M. E. Converse, a defaulting witness in the case of Territory vs. George, the defendant having been brought into court on a bench warrant, and making good excuse for his default, it was ordered that he be discharged.

Harlin vs. Harlin. The case heretofore submitted on the report of the referee, it was ordered that a decree be granted in accordance with the prayer of the complaint.

Territory vs. F. M. Gray; indicted on five charges of forgery. The district attorney, with the defendant and his counsel, A. C. Baker, being present in court, the defendant was arraigned on the five above indictments and true copies given him. Defendant stated that his name was correctly given in the indictment. Defendant waived statutory time to plead, and that he is not guilty of the offense charged in these indictments. Cases set for trial November 22.

Daves vs. Daves. This case was submitted on the report of the referee, and decree ordered in accordance with the prayer of the complaint.

In the matter of imposing a fine on the sheriff for neglect of duty. It appearing to the court that a subpoena was issued to the sheriff to subpoena forthwith one J. M. Clark, and was placed in his hands at 5 p. m., November 20, and that said witness resided within two miles and a half of this town of Tombstone, and that said subpoena was not served till 9:30 a. m., of November 21, 1882, and the witness did not appear in court when wanted, and thereby the court was delayed in its regular course of business, it is ordered that the sheriff be fined five dollars for neglect of duty.

In the matter of Michael E. Kinchala, an indigent witness. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the said Michael E. Kinchala was subpoenaed as a witness in the case of Territory vs. John Frey, and that he is destitute, it was ordered that he be allowed \$25 to defray his expenses while here in attendance upon court, in accordance with page 157, section 525, compiled laws, Arizona territory.

Court adjourned to meet Wednesday, November 22, 1882.

The minutes of the preceding day were read and approved as corrected, whereupon the following proceedings were had: Territory vs. Hiram George. The jury came into court and the roll was called and all were present. Upon being asked if they had agreed upon a verdict, they replied through their foreman that they had, and delivered to the clerk the following: "We, the jury, find the defendant, Hiram George, not guilty. Signed, Thomas Moses, Ben Barron, James Colp, J. W. Nichols, D. P. Welch, August Muller, Thomas Dwyer, Karl Kosch, Michael Heolton, J. J. Collins, P. Clunie, W. Douglass." Jury discharged.

William B. Gibson offered satisfactory proof and was admitted to citizenship.

The cases of Hawkins & Boorman vs. John Behan and Frances McBride, and A. Fortois vs. John Behan and Frances McBride. The motion to set aside defaults heretofore entered, after argument was submitted on briefs to be filed.

Territory vs. John S. Sharp. On motion of district attorney was continued indefinitely.

Territory vs. Hiram George. The following jury was impaneled: W. H. Kirkland, H. Woolley, John McGregor, W. A. Fuller, J. A. Dillon, W. E. McFarland, N. Alexander, W. D. Shearer, W. J. Scott, J. H. Beare, Ike Isaacs and A. Muller. The jury retired under care of sworn officer and returned to the court and announced through their foreman a verdict of not guilty, and were discharged.

E. B. Smith vs. G. F. Tribolet. Demurrer brought up by J. B. Southard, counsel for defendant, and submitted without argument, on briefs.

R. L. Peel made application to be admitted to practice at this bar. The court appointed Ben Goodrich, J. B. Southard and James Reilly a committee to examine the applicant and report.

New Mexico & Arizona Railroad Co. vs. R. B. Crane. The court ordered that the clerk pay over to the defendant the amount awarded by the commissioners.

Well vs. Well. On request of counsel, for plaintiff, default was entered and case referred to the clerk commissioner to take testimony and report.

Albert Wallace vs. William H. Downing, et al. By consent of attorneys, it was ordered that the answer of defendant, M. Sarrett, heretofore filed in the argued case, stand as the answer of the amended complaint filed November 10, 1882.

It is ordered that it stand as a rule of this court that upon the commencement of an action there shall be deposited by the plaintiff, in the clerk's office for fees, the sum of \$10; upon the filing of any papers by the defendant, the sum of \$5; in proceedings for the condemnation of real estate property, \$15. When said deposits are exhausted the clerk shall have authority to require further deposits to cover accruing costs.

It is ordered by the court that the following be established as a general rule of this court, as provided by sections 25-29, chapter 17, compiled laws of Arizona, that in all cases of condemnation of land in favor of railroads against owners of land, a fee of five per cent of all sums received or disbursed by the clerk of the district court be allowed him for his services, to be paid him by the railroad company in whose favor the judgment of condemnation is made, and for which he may have issued his execution.

Sonora Politics.

According to latest advices, the political outlook in Sonora is not yet as serene as friends of that country could wish. A gentleman just arrived from Hermosillo informed the Star that Saturnino Tena, a first lieutenant of Ortiz' national troops, was shot and killed in Guaymas a few days ago during a discussion, and another man was stabbed fourteen times and almost instantly killed on account of political differences. General Bernardo Reyes has used all his influence to have Governor Ortiz impeached by the legislature of the state of Sonora, but they have refused to comply with his wishes. If they remain firm in their opposition to this scheme it is not at all unlikely that the whole of the Sonora legislature will have to seek a refuge against their political foe in this territory.

False Rumor.

The Republican, of last evening, relates how a certain timid individual was surrounded by Apaches in Sulphur Spring valley a few days ago. There are no Apaches in the valley, and from two perfectly responsible parties just in from the Swisshelm mountains we learn that none have been seen in that vicinity. There are, however, some 25 or 30 Papago Indians in the Dragon mountains and the Sulphur Spring valley hunting antelope for this market, and it was some of those Indians that the Republican's informant saw. There is no danger from Indians at present, in this vicinity.

NEW MEXICO ITEMS.

A \$40,000 smelter is talked of for Deming.

District court begins at Socorro next Monday.

Trichina is alarming the people of White Oaks.

Manzaneros' majority over Luna in Socorro county is 46.

A bank is to be established at Kingston, in Percha district.

The Gazette denies the report that smallpox exists in Las Vegas.

The official vote of San Miguel county, gives Manzaneros a majority of 1,490.

A Las Vegas firm have received an order from Chihuahua for 10,000 pounds of pizen nuts.

The Cerrillos smelter turns out on an average 100 bars of bullion every day, aggregated value, \$1,500.

Albuquerque Catholics contributed \$790 toward rebuilding the church at Pueblo, recently destroyed.

The Pueblo Indians, charged with sheep stealing and just tried for that office, at Los Lunas, have been acquitted.

It is said that Sheriff Wallace, of Colfax county, has sworn in seventy-five deputies in Raecoon to keep the peace.

There is reported to be a burning volcano in Bernalillo county, about twelve miles southeast of Jemez hot springs.

A gang of masked men surrounded the quarters of the Chinese employees at the Carlisle mine, in Grant county, and plundered the lodgings.

Ice on a pond above the hot springs affords splendid skating these chilly nights. It is the intention of the management to arrange a regular skating rink near the hot springs for use this winter.

The New Mexico and Arizona telegraph company has been organized at Las Vegas, for the purpose of constructing and operating telegraph lines between New Mexico and Arizona towns not already reached by the Western Union.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe say their rolling stock is fully employed, and their earnings large beyond precedent. Their Guaymas branch was fully opened for business November 1, and is expected to further increase their revenue.

TUCSON ITEMS.

(Citizen, November 21.)

Snow is reported in the Catalina and Santa Rita mountains.

Sheriff Gabriel, of Pinal county, is stopping at the Palace.

Mr. W. H. Merritt, superintendent of the Jessie Benton mine in the Owl Head district, is registered at the Palace.

The new smelter for the Omega copper mine will be ordered in the course of a few days.

Preparations are busily going on at the park for the coming bull fight, which is to take place on the afternoon of Sunday, December 3.

Mr. Thomas Borton, one of the most intelligent and respected young men of Tucson, has received the appointment of express messenger for Wells, Fargo & Co. on the road between Benson and Guaymas.

The Old Dominion company, of Globe, shipped last week 100,000 pounds of copper bullion. The company's total product to date is 1,000,000 pounds valued at \$250,000. No wonder copper mines are getting fashionable.

It has recently been discovered that the ventilators in the floor of the Masonic hall acted in the capacity of speaking tubes and conveyed the secret of the brethren to the uninitiated in the street below. The alarm was given by one of the passing faithful and the telltale ventilators have had their visibility destroyed by being closed up entirely.

The prices as given by Consul Lomeli for the various products of Mexico presented to the Citizen this morning are as follows. The market price retail being that of Mazatlan: Chocolate 75 cents per pound, pure mescal 1½ pints \$1, coffee 30 cents per pound, cigars \$4 per 100, cigarettes 5 cents per package of about 30 cigarettes. They are of the best tobacco grown, and are manufactured at Guadalupe in the state of Jalisco.

The Bodie News says: "The mines of the Wood river and Sawtooth districts, of Idaho, will, it is estimated, yield \$3,000,000 in bullion during the present year, which is double the yield of the territory of Idaho three years ago, when these districts were unknown. New discoveries of value are constantly being made in these districts. The amount of capital invested in mines in the Wood river district alone this year will be over \$1,000,000."

The Republican steals its court report from the *Epitaph* without a word of credit. Ordinarily we don't mention trifles of this character, but since it has joined in with the ruffian and yet makes some pretensions to respectability, it should leave its pretensions with a little honesty.

The Star relates of two men recently arrested in Los Angeles for larceny committed in Tucson. When taken by the officer they said they would return to Arizona to Sheriff Paul without any requisition. They know so long as Paul is sheriff they can escape whenever they wish.

The Bell mine, situated in the Little Dragon mountains three and one-half miles east of Summit station, has been bonded by John Sevenoaks for \$75,000. The property, which is a gold and silver lead said to be very rich, is owned by Bell brothers, who are to be congratulated on their prospects of realizing so handsomely.

The funeral of the infant child of William Faurr, which was accidentally drowned in a tub of water on Sunday last, took place Monday at Russell City, and the town turned out en masse to attend the obsequies, it being the third funeral that ever occurred in that place.

The grand jury is most assiduous in its labors. There is nothing like making a newspaper man foreman of a grand jury; they can raise the "devil" if anybody can.

TELEGRAPHIC.

GENERAL NEWS.

A Reminiscence of the Jeannette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Dr. Collins, of Minneapolis, a brother of Jerome Collins of the Jeannette expedition, here in an interview reiterates the charges against DeLong and Melville for ill-treatment of his brother. Among other things he furnishes an extract from his brother's diary after the sinking of the Jeannette. It says: "We are preparing to go south; nothing is ready. We started with a rush, burst three sledges. There is no experience governing our movements, resulting in a mess of the worst kind. The men are growling among themselves at the mismanagement." The notes show that Collins killed most of the game on the retreat. After a vivid description of a terrible life in the open boat, he says: "I never experienced such misery; wet by every sea, trembling with cold and hopelessness, excepting the mercy of Almighty God, we sat jammed together for 72 hours, when we sighted the low coast of the Lena delta. Five days and nights we were in open boats, and then had to haul the boats a mile and a half and back in a storm." The second day after reaching the Lena delta, he writes: "The general plan of running the machine which has been our bane so long still holds like a leech and sucks our chances of escape away. Our allowance is a half of a pound of meat per day." The sufferings of hunger are then described in pitiful language. The last entry was made September 30. The doctor says he can establish the utmost cruelty of treatment of his brother all through the trip. Even the time when Melville interred DeLong's party, on the cross erected over the graves he placed his name, although the scientist of the party, under the head of the sailors, simply J. J. Collins.

Finance and Manufactures.

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The threat of the steel mills to shut down in view of the unprofitable outlook is the general theme of conversation to-day. One gentleman well versed in the finances and business of the country said: "It appears to me the relations existing between the railroads and iron mills are favorable for a general bear movement in stocks. Perhaps after a few weeks, when the small fry are frozen out and the large fish have fed to their satisfaction, the roads will stop cutting rates and the mills will conclude not to close."

Thurlow Weed is Dead.

NEW YORK, November 22.—Thurlow Weed died this morning at 8:35. NEW YORK, November 22.—Surrounded by his weeping grandchildren, physicians, nurses and all his household, Hon. Thurlow Weed, the veteran journalist and statesman, breathed his last at 8:35 this morning. Just before passing away Mr. Weed groped with his right hand around the bed as though he sought his children's hand. His granddaughter took the extended hand, felt a soft pressure, and the next moment he was dead.

The Rhode Island Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, Nov. 22.—Reports from midnight up to this hour say that only three victims of the disaster have died—the two girls before reported and Thomas Mann, foreman of the Robinson jewelry shop. There is no hope for Mary McFoley, Mary Cuddy and Delia Gassett. Sixteen others are injured, three seriously; the remainder are in a hopeful condition.

Wreck of the Warmouth.

QUEBEC, November 22.—The day the Warmouth went ashore, half an hour after midnight, the gale and snowstorm were terrific.